VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0672699

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : G. Bhanusri

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Hyderabad

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ① ideals and emotions of the society, and an ② individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Traditional theatre forms of India have been a crucial aspect of "continuity" of culture from Ancient times.

Traditional Theatre forms reflecting Ideals and emotions of the society :-

① Theatre forms depict the everyday activities of social life

Eg Tholu-bommala Ata depicting cooking by females in house

② They provide us insights into functioning of the society

Eg Hunting scenes being depicted

③ They depict emotions of the individuals in society

Eg Sorrow- during death rituals

Happiness - marriage rituals

(4) prevalence of child-marriages in ancient times is shown.

Ex Buttabommalu - marrying in tender age

Traditional Theatre reflecting Individual's role in community

(1) Role of King in Community is depicted in Battle scenes

(2) Role of peacemaker or mediator in the court is shown

(3) Gender roles are also often depicted

Ex women - shown as cooking
Men - Shown as fighting battles

(4) Individual toleration & cooperation in Societal harmony is also emphasized.

Hence, traditional theatre although on decline in current Digital era, continue to provide crucial insights into our living.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sanchi stupa was one of the famous Buddhist stupa constructed during Mouryan era (322-185 BC)

* Historical Importance of Sanchi stupa

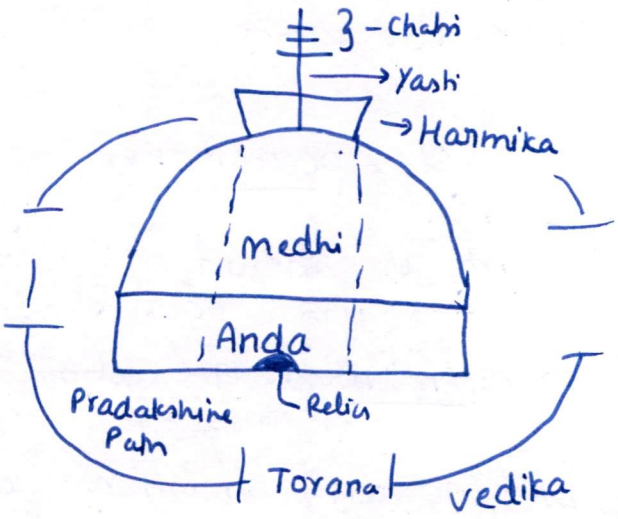

Fig:- Outlay of sanchi stupa

① It is one of the first & finest stupa constructed

② It consists of Buddhist Religion Inclinations ⇒ In rememberana of relics of Buddha

③ ASHOKA patronage to Buddhism can be taken cue from this stupa

④ It continues to provide cue about patronage to Buddhism in ancient century

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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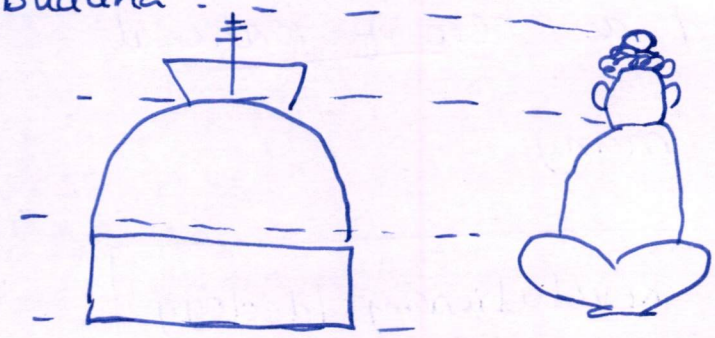
* Architectural Importance of Sanchi stupa

① stupa's Harmika in line with the Relics of Buddha represent Architectural precision

② stupa, infact, is seen as Microcosm of Buddha.



It also depicts Stages of life of Buddha
Eg Adult, Young, etc

③ Carving of stupa from stone depict Architectural marvel when noone was aware of tools & automation

* Inspiration to Future Architecture of India

① Post-mouryan stupa was directly built upon model of sanchi stupa

② Basic structure of Anda & medhi were followed by future constructions

③ Torana & Vedika were inspired from sanchi stupa.

Hence, sanchi stupa continues to be a Architectural wonder of Ancient Art.

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhagat Singh, was known as Father of Modern Revolutionary Nationalism and is often hailed as hero of national movement by many.

Bhagat Singh's Revolutionary Ideology as a Breakthrough :-

① Till the moderate phase (1857-1905), no concrete outcomes were seen, hence his revolutionary ideas founded their way into masses

② It alerted the British Administration due to revolutionary attacks

Eg Bomb attack on parliament

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ Till Bhagt Singh period, revolutionaries were directionlen and often seen in Sporadic episodes

Eg Pabna ~~Revo~~ Ramosi Rebellion (vasudhev Bhalawant Phadke)

④ proper Institutionalised and organised structure was provided

Eg HRA (Hindustan Republic Socialism)

Goals of Revolution
- → Direct target toward British & their officials Eg Attack on Sanders
- → prompt demand for poorna Swarajj

Eg Bhagat Singh - "Freedom is my birth right and I shall have it"

Forms of Revolutionary Struggle :-
- → changed from PPP (Prayers Petition & protests) to direct attack
- → Inclusion of spiritual elements
  - Eg Ganapati & Shivaji festival
- → tinge of Revivalist ideology

Hence Bhagat Singh has created a fertile ground for future Revolutionaries to succeed upon.

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Meiji Restoration refers to a civilian revolt that had dethroned the dictators of Japan and had ushered in novel form of govt by restoring authority of Meiji (Landlords)

* Factors that led to Meiji Restoration

① Exploitation by the Dictators

② Requirement of Freedom & Equality

③ people were of the opinion that Landlords would be better controlled

④ curbing & Restrictions imposed by the regime

⑤ Economic Disparities and vulnerabilities of people.

* Significance of Meiji Restoration for Japan :-

① It has led to return of previous form of govt with which the people are comfortable with

② It had restored the authority of landlords and hence farming community were acquainted with it

③ Economic development was aided by this Restoration

④ people liberty and freedom were relaxed by removing curbs

⑤ Societal & political stability was provided by the restoration.

Hence, Meiji Restoration was seen as a watershed movement in Japan's history.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Benedict Anderson has envisaged the concept of Nation as "imagined community" in marxist sense.

* Basis of India as a NATION

① 'Unity in Diversity' – India as a Nation is held together by 'Syncretic culture'

② Sarva Dhamma Sambhav – concept of Securalism & Toleration

③ National Identity above personal Identities of sex, caste, region, etc

④ 'Salad Bowl Approach' of multi-culturalism as given by Bhikhu Parekh

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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* Threats to concept of Indian Nationhood

① Trend of cultural Nationalism fuelled by sentiments of Hindutva, etc

Eg Religious Riots, mob lynchings

② Polarisation of Society based on religious lines

③ parochial Identities & Religious Bigotry being proliferated Eg Religion over Nation

④ Regressive Regionalism - Regional Identity over Nation Eg Son of soil, Dravidian movement

Way Forward → promote feeling of 'Nationalism' based on INDIAN identity

Eg Ek Bharat Shreshta Bharat

→ Confidence Building measures & cultural exchange programmes among different religions

Hence, India being 'Ancient Civilization' must be preserved to live upon its ideal of 'Vasudhera Kutumbakam'

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is being hailed as "PHARMACY OF THE WORLD" for its thrust on pharamaceutical production and distribution.

Factors behind growth of pharamaceutical Industry

① Increase in Demand due to pandemic, other health emergencies

② Availability of APIs - Active pharamaceutical Ingredients

③ Availability of workforce, processes & Industries

④ Improved Research & Development

Eg Covaxin - by Serum Institute of India

⑤ Supply chain Resilience maintained by India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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* Significance of Pharma Industry with regard to

India's economy

- ✓ Improved Income & forex reserves
- ✓ economic interlinkages with other countries
- ✓ Patent relaxation would provide
  ⇓
  cheap drugs
  ⇓
  Increased demand
  ⇓
  Income ↑
- ✓ optimum utilization of resources

Public Health

- ✓ Generic medicines at low cost would aid health care for poor people
- ✓ work towards Global Public Health
  Eg vaccine maitri
- ✓ export to poor African countries would lead to ↓ public Health expenditure by poors

Pharma ⇒ cheap drugs at low cost ⇒ generic medicines → export → economy ↑
→ health ↑

Amidst allegations from countries like Gambia regarding Indian cough syrup, India must tighten its regulation to ensure growth of Pharma Industry in future.

7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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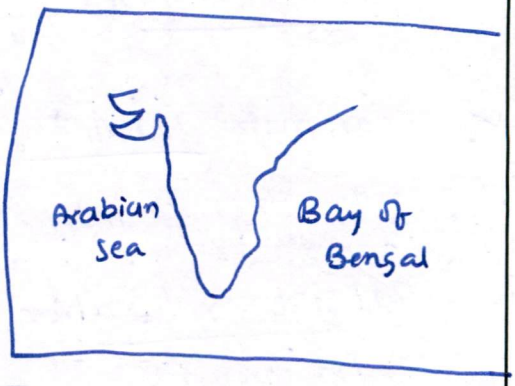
Both Bay of Bengal & Arabian Sea flank East & west coasts of India respectively.

~~Reasons for high freque~~



Reasons for Bay of Bengal being more prone to cyclones than Arabian Sea :-

① warm waters of Bay of Bengal compared to Arabian Sea

② Frequent development of Low pressure cells in Bay of Bengal

③ Arrival of warm monsoon winds further aggravating the Temperature of ocean

④ Bay of Bengal being flanked between India & South Asia has low circulation of ocean water – hence low moderation of temperature

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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* Reasons for decline in frequency of Tropical cyclones during southwest monsoon

---

① Triple dip La-Nina
↳ No adverse conditions on temperatures of Bay of Bengal waters

② Irregular monsoons & late arrival of monsoon

③ climate change altering the conditions of ocean

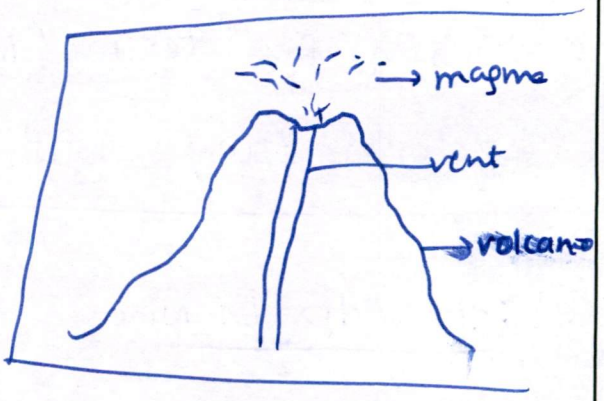
④ Now, Arabian Sea is also becoming more prone to cyclones

Cyclones, although inevitable, can be managed well with proper disaster management protocols.

8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

volcanoes are mountain structures that include hot magma inside it at high temperatures



* Destructive nature of volcano :-

(1) Hot & acidic lava flowing out of volcano would destroy the surroundings

(2) Huge scale destruction due to violent eruption

(3) release of harmful gases which are acidic in nature - lead to Acid Rain

(4) Loss of life and habitations in proximity to volcanoes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* Criticality of volcanoes in existence of human life

① After solidifying of lava, extensive plains are formed by volcanoes

② Minerals and chemicals of valuable nature which are trapped underneath are brought up by volcano eruption

③ ~~Formed~~

volcano eruption → volcanic Islands formations → Habitations to live

Eg Andaman & Nicobar Islands

④ maintain 'Ecological Balance' of the earth

Hence volcanoes although destructive of nature would have flip side of benefitting the mankind.

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regionalism refers to parochial feeling of allegiance to one's own native region of common myth of origins

* Relative Deprivation — constructing Regionalistic feelings

① when jobs of state are mostly accrued by migrant workers — it develops feeling of Relative Deprivation

leading to demands for 'Local Reservation of Jobs'

Regionalistic feelings ← 'Local Reservation of Jobs'

Jharkhand

② when demography of state is re-engineered - and economic opportunities

are polarised - it would lead to Regionalistic feelings

Eg Christian missionary schools → skill & employment to one segment
↓
Relative Deprivation feeling among others → Regionalism

③ SONS OF SOIL MOVEMENT

↳ is majorly outcome of lack of economic avenues to locals compared to others Eg Bhumiputra movements in Chattisgarh

④ cheap labour from other states → Economic opportunities of Native State ⇒ Relative Deprivation ⇓ Regionalism

skilled employees from other states → Economic opportunities of Native State

Way Forward
→ ensure National Identity take precedence over regional identity
→ Equal opportunities to both locals & outsiders

In spirit of 'Ek Bharat Shresht Bharat', Regionalism must be countered by economic development

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Right to Education' (Article-21A) although is a Fundamental Right, many school children were seemed to be dropouts due to myriad reasons such as school violence.

Reasons for Bullying and school violence

① Emotional self-prophecy among elite section of school children

② Lack of gender & caste sensitization

Eg Ragging, sexual violence on girl child

③ Complicit support by school heads & teachers

Eg Recent video of School teachers encouraging other children to beat muslim children.

④ Lack of Emotional & psychological stability & firmness among children due to nascent stage expenences

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way Forward to prevent school violence & ensure "Education for all"

① Gender & caste sensitization among children

② Behavioural campaigns to make children aware of consequences

③ strict punshiment & enforcement in case of misconduct

④ proper training of Students & Teachers

⑤ All- Inclusive Student Activities through frequent exchange of team members to encourage camraidere

If nipped at bud, preventing school violence would lead to peaceful society at longer run.

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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AHOM KINGDOM draws its lineage mainly from present day Assam and had played a crucial role in North East Indian politics.

a) Ahom kingdom Role in shaping the cultural Identity of NE India

① It had religious Influence on NE Indian Identity

- patronage to Hinduism

② The cuisine & Dressing style of NE India has been influenced by the Ahom kingdom

③ various cultural festivals and gatherings were initiated by them

b) Historical Identity of NE India

① Ahom kingdom has successfully resisted various foreign invasions & even defeated British in certain instances

(5) During British quest to control myanmar through NE

② Ahom kingdom has further maintained huge armies (elephants)

- Animal co-living, such as elephants were shaped by this kingdom

③ Ahom kingdom further represented itself always as a part of mainland Indian subcontinent

④ It had exchanges and deals with kingdoms of mainland India.

⑤ It has united whole North East India as single entity to be ruled.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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* Legacy of Ahom kingdom in contemporary times :-

① Assamese Identity was still drawn from Ahom kingdom's legacy

② current issue of citizenship and fear of outsiders can be traced back of Regionalistic feeling nurtured by Ahom kingdom

③ certain festivals initiated by Ahom kingdom are continued till date

④ certain militant organisations often draw their origin & legacy from Ahom kingdom

Hence, Ahom kingdom has been one of staunch Ruling clan of NE India shaping their identity till date.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian Bourgeoisie class had both phases of Active Nationalism and passive support through out the freedom struggle suiting their own needs.

* Varying positions of Indian capitalist class :-

① During Initial phase of Imperialist rule capitalists favoured British for their own benefit

Eg During construction of Railway lines establishment of 1st cotton mill in Bombay

② Later, they remained ambivalent and indifferent towards Freedom struggle as they thought they donot have real stakes

Ex During Home Rule movement, 1915

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) In some instances, they have favoured the freedom struggle for their own benefit

Ex During swadeshi movement - boycott of foreign goods.

(4) Their support to British was based on drawing concesions on import duties & export duties.

(5) However, in later & mature phase of freedom struggle, capitalists joined the masses

Ex civil Disobedience movement, 1930
Quit India movement, 1942

Reasons for varying positions of capitalists

(1) capitalists were dependent on the will of British

Eg Raw material possession, Railway routes clearance, etc

(2) capitalists were not aware of benefits of Freedom movement in initial stages

(3) Mass movements further disrupted their business activities and markets

Eg Some historians opine that Gandhi has ended Non-cooperation movement due to pressure of lobbying from capitalists

(4)

However, towards the mature stage of Freedom Struggle, capitalists also joined masses in addition to funding the Nationalist movement.

Hence, capitalists varying stands throughout freedom struggle can be traced to their sole motive of "gaining profits rather than freedom"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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PRESS, often termed as 4th pillar of democracy had a huge impact on Indian Freedom struggle that led to fruition.

* Evolution of press in India

- Initial Newspapers in Indian language to attract Indian masses
  - Eg Amrit Bazar patrika
- News papers & Letters written by Indian Freedom Fighters to generate Nationalist sentiments
  - Eg Gandhi's – Hind Swaraj
    Young India
- News papers dedicated to particular section of society
  - Eg mooknayak – by Ambedkar

- Secret press Activities were conducted underground.

  Eg All India Radio (operated secretly)

* **Regressive policies of British on Indian press**

① Vernacular Press Act (1878 - 1890)

Also known as Gagging Act, it had imposed heavy penalties on Indian language Newspapers

② Freedom of Press was restricted by imposing curbs on their publications and writings

Eg Not allowed to write against the British policies

③ Press Houses were closed, hence necessiating them to operate from underground.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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* IMPACT OF PRESS on Freedom struggle

① It had aroused Nationalistic sentiments among the Indian masses

② Press has made aware the exploitative tendencies of British

Eg Drain of wealth was being reported by Newspapers

③ Press had accomodated itself to various restrictions of British

Eg After Vernacular Press Act, Amrit Bazar patrika turned into English Newspaper

④ Press had played a role in coordinating & organising mass movements

Eg AIR (All India Radio) Role during CDM & Quit India movement.

Hence, although marred by several curbs, Indian press always strived hard to educate masses and earn freedom

14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Deserts refer to dry-arid regions with extreme temperature conditions (too hot or too cold) with adverse climatic variations.

Fig :- Major Deserts of the world

* Factors behind formation of Deserts

① DESSICATION - caused due huge amount of downward currents (downwelling of Ocean waters)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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② Ocean currents - cold currents flowing around the desert areas further lead to drynes of the area

③ Offshore winds - lack of moisture in the winds blown from the continent leads to dry & hot winds

④ climatic zones - present in scant Rainfall regions and hence devoid of precipitation & moisture

⑤ Huge range of Temperature variations within a day cause extreme climatic conditions.

* LANDFORMS PRESENT IN DESERTS

Aoelian Landforms are seen in desert as "WIND" acts as main source of erosion & deposition of sand.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Mushroom rocks → denuded at base of rocks due to speeds of winds blown in desert

② Loess Deposits

Huge amount of sand is carried & deposited creating a large plain of sand.

③ Longitudinal Dunes

formed due to pattern of winds blown in the desert.

④ Exfoliation of rocks present in desert seen due to thermal expansion & contraction in temperature variations.

Hence, Deserts form one of significant physical Divisions of world with their varied characteristics and features.

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mountains are one of the crucial physical divisions of globe and form core of geographical relief. They are formed both by
- epeiriogenic forces. (Block mountains)
- orogenic (Fold mountains)

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* Impact of climate change & Anthropogenic Interventions on Mountains

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① Melting of Glaciers

climate change → Global warming → Rise in Temperature
↓
melting of Icecaps on mountains → Rise of Sea level

Hence climate change has spin-off effects involving mountains.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② change of Topography of mountains

Eg Due to chardham Highway project, the Himalayan mountains present there were tinkered with

③ altering the vegetation on mountains including wildlife

Eg As reported by kasturirangan committee Biodiversity of western Ghats was in peril due to Anthropogenic interventions.

④ mining Activities by Humans further alter the relief features of mountains

Eg occurence of Landslides

⑤ Impact on Relief and Topography of mountains

⑥ climate change may lead to frequent eruption of volcanic mountains.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* **Initiatives for sustainable management of mountains :-**

① One of the Action plans under National climate Action programme (NCAP) 2013 was to protect Himalayan Ecosystem

② EIA - Environmental Impact Assement before undertaking any developmental project Eg chardham Highway project

③ policies to contain Global warming and climate change would indirectly lead to conservative practices of mountains

Hence, mountains that offer huge ecological services must be conserved & protected with sincere efforts

16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand is considered as one of "minor mineral" under the Mines & Mineral Development Act. However as recent CAG report pointed out Illegal sand mining is on rise in India.

Reasons for unsustainable management of Sand Resources

① Lack of proper Regulation & control

Eg No Nodal Agency to look exclusively into Land mining

② Lack of surveillance in sand mining due to their presence in vast coastal tracts

③ Increased Urbanisation → Infrastructure needs ↑ → construction of New Buildings ↓ Demand of Sand ↑

Surge in demand of sand without commensurate increase in supply led to unsustainable exploitation.

④ Nexus between sand miners and the govt encouraging illegal mining

* Impact of unsustainable management of sand Resources

① Depletion of Natural resources - sand due to excessive mining

② Disturbs 'ecological balance' of coastal ecosystem

③ Unplanned & rigorous urbanisation due to non-availability or excessive supply of sand.

④ Mineral cartels & corruption scandals involving sand mining.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* Remedial measures for unsustainable management of sand

① M-Sand - manufactured sand

This option is being explored in various regions such as Andhra Pradesh

② Satellite Surveillance & Imagery - to check upon illegal mining of sand

③ National Sand policy - must be comprehensively legislated to have exclusive Regulation

④ e-auction of sand by state mineral development corporations to curb corruption in the process.

Natural resources if over-exploited would lead to 'Ecological disaster' as they maintain Ecosystem - hence sand must be conserved & preserved - and to be used restrictively.

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, huge lithium Reserves were discovered in Reang district of Jammu & kashmir. Lithium remains one of crucial mineral that would churn the Digital chip ecosystem of world.

LITHIUM TRIANGLE comprises of countries that would produce around 80% of lithium production of world. They include countries such as Bolivia, Lithuania, chile, etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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* Geo-political aspects of lithium production

① contemporary Industrial Revolution 4.0 was based on Automation - which include chips in its manufacturing that require lithium metal

② CHIP WARS - in current geo-political contestations may be based on amount of lithium produced in country

③ It would play huge role in semiconductor ecosystem and supply chain resilience

④ presence of lithium would steer the formation of alliances in the strategic dimensions

(Eg) USA against china, etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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* **Environmental Implications of lithium production**

① Excessive mining without concern for environmental conservation would disturb 'Ecosystem Balance'.

② Pollution of the region around the mining activities

③ Incessant production in long run may lead to scarcity of Resources

④ It would further aggravate implications upon the fragile landforms such as mountains present around the region

⑤ It may even lead to Deforestation to establish mining construction houses around it

Lithium being one of 'Critical mineral' must be used cautiously to balance Development alongside environment conservation

18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As defined by Thomas Friedman, Globalisation refers to process of Interconnectedness among different regions of world with intensified interactions and exchanges.

Impact of Globalisation on various aspects of Youth Identity

① political Identity of Youth
↳ Youth observing International experiences may alienate or participate in political mobilizations.

② SOCIAL Identity of Youth
↳ with Increased exchanges with global ~~ess~~ opinions their outlook towards societal issues may change.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Eg Youth increasingly support LGBTQ + parades in recent times

↳ Youth further influenced by western experiences are found to be inclining towards Independence at young age

③ Economic Identity of Youth

Globalisation has spurred increase in employment opportunities which is harnessed by Youth

Eg MNCs providing employment

Service sector → outsourcing of Software services by Youth

④ Environmental Identity of Youth

Influenced by globalited experiences of Environmental damages, Youth are seen actively participating in movements

Eg Greta Thumberg (Young Climate Activist)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ Technological Identity of Youth

with increase in technological relevance, Youth were seemed more inclined to leverage Technology

Eg Social media proliferation among Youth

also used for Crowd Funding

Negative impact on Youth due to Globalisation

- adherence to polarised Identities
  - Eg materialistic & consumeristic cultures
- parochial thought process
  - Eg cyber Bullying, stalking
- Social media toolkits to encourage regressive movements
  - Eg seperatist movements like Khalistan movements.

Hence Globalisation - being a 'Double edged sword' has been shaping Dynamic Youth Identities in manifold forms.

19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent NFHS-5 has reported Indian fertility Rate at 2.0 - below the Replacement level (2.1). This brings out concerns about "Ageing population"

* Demographic concerns of Ageing population

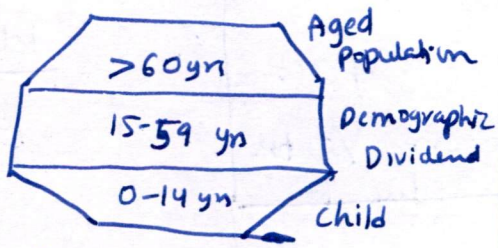

Fig: population Pyramid

① Decline in 'Demographic Dividend' as youth population may be on decline

② Increase in Health expenditure due to "Geriatric care" concerns

③ 'Feminization of old Age' as a phenomena may further pose new set of challenges

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Lack of workforce to create strong manufacturing base

(5) Emotional & psychological alienation faced by old Age people due to lack of familial support

(6) Lack of employment opportunities in old Age to support themselves

(7) Lack of physical strength and adequate skills may further aggravate their problem.

concerns of weak social security system

(1) private Health care with huge out of pocket expenditure (OOPE) may increase need of social security

(2) Lack of Universal Insurance scheme for old Age

(3) 'Pensions' are being done away under

New pension scheme replacing OPS

(4) Informal Economy - would provide no guarantee to ~~sovi~~ social security of old people.

Way Forward

(1) Universalisation of Health care as a Fundamental Right

(2) Utilizing senior experience & expertise by increasing Retirement age

Eg in Judiciary, etc

(3) formalisation of economy - ensuring social security even in old Age

(4) contributory pension scheme would provide financial aid in need.

'Ageing population' - concern currently being faced by china, etc should be managed well to sustain growth of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to UN Population Fund, around 50% of Indian population would reside in urban areas by 2050. In this context, spin off effects of urbanisation needs to be taken care of, including welfare of urban poor.

* Problems faced by Urban Poor

① Lack of Basic amenities such as
- Housing
- Drinking water
- sanitation

⇒ proliferation of Slums

② Lack of formal Job oppurtunities leading to decrease in income sources.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Urbanisation → crowding of urban spaces → congestion & proliferation of Slums

Urbanisation → Infrastructural needs ↑ → construction activities ↑ → Informal economy → Income ↓ → Slums

③ problem of vote bank politics & Bureaucratic Apathy - slums are often ignored in 'developmental discourse'

④ Lack of Educational opportunities to slum children & proliferation of child Labour

⑤ emotional & Psychological impact of living in slums → urban crime Rates ↑ & Juvenile Delinquency

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* Need of including welfare of Urban poor in public-policy making

---

① Ensure Food security of Urban poor

→ PDS - must be streamlined to provide food to Urban poor

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Formulation of Urban Employment Guarantee Act in similar line of MGNREGA

③ focus on formalisation of economy and social security

④ policy to ensure Basic amenities in slum Areas & Development of Infrastructure in poor spaces

⑤ Provision of Skill-development and employment opportunities to poor.

Urbanisation, an inevitable phenomena must be managed well to leverage positive impact by including urban poor in development discourse in line with ideal of Sabka Saath sabka vikas

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0672699

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : G. Bhanusri

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

Hyderabad

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

26/8/23

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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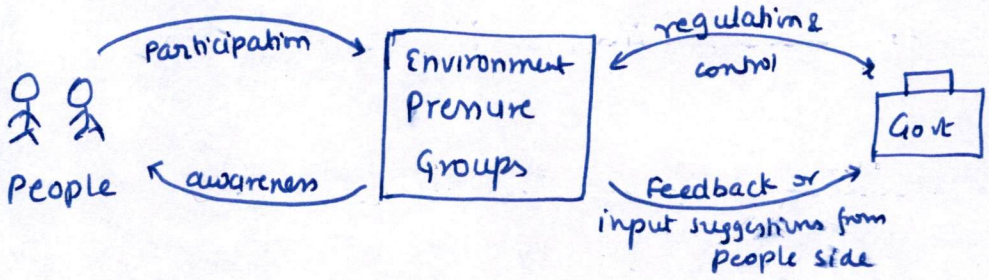
1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pressure Groups are collective mobilizations of people intended to create pressure for certain pre-determined outcomes - such as environmental conservation in case of environmental Pressure Groups.



Role of Environment pressure groups in enhancing public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India:-

① Environmental Pressure Group assess the consequences of any new project being undertaken

Eg Vedanta Copper sterling plant

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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② They Impart awarenes to people regarding the Spin-off effects of any developmental projects

Eg Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) as a pressure group

③ They provide policy suggestions to Govt with regard to environmental legislations

Eg Green Peace India, etc inputs to govt

④ The mobilize people collectively to collate opinions and 'exhert' pressure on govt

Eg chipko movement

certain negative aspects
- → Foreign funded Activism
  - Eg CAG Report of 2-3% loss of GDP due to environmental pressure groups
- → vested Interests
- → tarnishing global Image

In spirit of civic Republicanism, Pressure Groups must be streamlined and valuable feedback mechanism along with inputs deliverables must be leveraged.

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sex work / prostitution is often called as "Elephant in the Room" problem which exists but never paid attention to. But recently SC acknowledged Sex work as a 'profession'

Challenges to profession of Sex work & sex workers

① Marginalised section of Society and often subject to Social Ostracisation

② Lack of Basic needs & amenities - such as proper Housing

③ Exploitation & Discrimination faced on multiple grounds

Eg Discrimination on school admission for children of sex workers

④ No proper legislative framework or policy

Need to alleviate sufferings of sex workers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. ensure basic Rights & Equality under Article-14 & 15
2. Right to life & Personal Dignity under [A-21]
3. Immanuel kant: 'categorical Imperative' to treat everyone as end in itself
4. Ensure 'Inclusive Development' of all sections of people.

Way Forward

1. Rehabilitation centers for such women who want to leave the profession
2. Provision of alternate economic opportunities
3. Equal Treatment without discrimination and exploitation in public spaces such as Hospitals, etc
4. Exclusive Legislative framework to regulate illegal & coercive malpractices in profession
5. provision of Basic facilities

∴ "Dignity of Labour" is often recognised right that must accrue to sexworkers as well.

3. भारत में निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) are statutory bodies constituted under National Legal Services Authority Act (NALSA)

Role of DLSA's in providing free legal aid & disseminating legal awareness

① Free Legal Aid remains one of Directive principles of state policy (DPSP) under Article-39 A

② Marginalised & vulnerable sections with certain criteria are provided free legal Aid

Eg women, Income < 8 Lakhs, Old Age people, widows, etc

③ It ensure 'Right to Justice' and

'Free & Fair trail' as part of 'principles of Natural Justice' as it provides representation of people accused.

(4) It imparts legal awareness by ~~in~~ making people aware of their legal and fundamental rights

(5) Constitution - often termed as "Lawyers paradise" cant be understood by laymen. Hence DLSAs provide Legal Analysis of provision

(6) Improves "LEGAL LITERACY" by IEC campaigns on legal laws & sections.

Bottlenecks
- Lack of constitutional status
- Irregular funding
- Lack of awareness among people to approach DLSAs
- nascent stage of ADR

By regular funding & streamlining of organisations, DLSA can act as effective safeguard for exploitation of certain accused people and ensure "Access to Justice" to everyone.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Collegium system refer to system of appointment of Judges that consists CJI and 4 other seniormost Judges of Supremecourt to recommend names to president of India

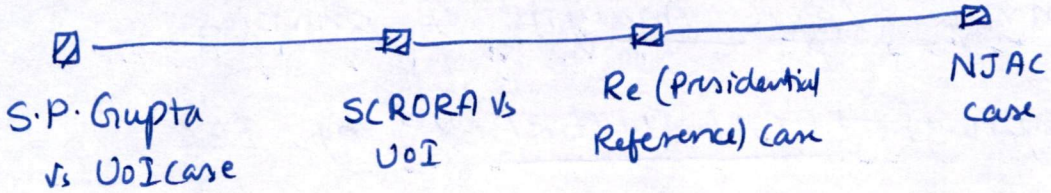

Fig: Evolution of Collegium System through case laws

Drawbacks of collegium system

① Breaches montesquieu's Seperation of powers between organs of govt

② Allegations of Nepotism often termed as "Uncle-Judges syndrome" by Justice R. M. Lodha

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ System of "Judges appointing themselves" may compromise "Judicial Independence" which is one of 'Basic Feature' of constitution

④ Lack of objective codification for selection of Judges & HC Judges transfer

Way Forward

① Revamped NJAC (National Judicial Appointment commission) - ensuring Judicial Supremacy and Independence

② NJOC - National Judicial oversight Committe to accept & look into complaints of ill-conduct of Judges

③ Executive appointment along with SC consideration would strike a right Balance

"Judiciary" being one of crucial pillar of govt must be Impartial & Independent to act as "guardian of constitution" (sentinel quivive)

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

civil services often termed as "steel Frame of India" by sardar vallabhai patel are now being criticized for its anarchaic structure & colonial mindset – Hence necessiating the need of Reforms.

Civil services Reforms in Recruitment and Training

① Hota Committee recommendation to reduce Age and moderate attempts under CSE recruitment

② In-service Training and standardised operating guidelines to civil servants

③ Periodic Assesment of their skills and abilities

Other civil service Reforms for current day challenges

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① 2nd ARC → suggested 'code of Ethics' to civil services

② 6th pay commission → performance based Appraisal to meet challenges of status-quoism & Rule-book mentality

③ Skilling & capacity Building - in novel digital technologies such as AI, eh

④ Removal of $\boxed{\text{Art-311}}$ was suggested by 2nd ARC to hold bureaucrats accountable of their action

⑤ Improvement of 'work culture' - to counter Ivory tower mentality and engage with people on ground against allegation of "Babu culture"

Hence by meeting current challenges, civil servants must triumph their ideal of 'sheelam Param Bhushanam'

6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Social Impact Bonds refer to those financial instruments that monetize the value of social change or effect created by an program. They form part of outcome based finance models

* Outcome based finance models catylizing change & delivering socio-economic outputs

① subjective calculation of social program is now monetized & calculated under social impact bonds

② It spells down the areas of socio-economic impact created

Eg SHG legislation/policy → social impact on society

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Finance models based on outcome / product further focus on deliverables

Eg micro-finance at rural level

↳ impact at social domain along with economic progress is ascertained at by social impact bonds.

④ They can also factor in negative spin-off effects of certain finance models

Eg marginalisation of certain sections at societal level.

Hence, outcome based finance models truly realise the ideal of "Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas"

7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Although proportion of females in education, STEM fields has been gradually increasing; commensurate increase in Female Labour Force is not seen. Acc to recent Economic Survey 2023, FLPR of India remains low around 24-25%

* Reasons for low FLPR (Female labour force participation Rate)

① societal barrier such as demeaning working women

② Sexual Exploitation at work places

③ 'Glass ceiling' & 'Glass Cliff' at workplace career

④ Assigned gender roles of child bearing & child rearing

⑤ Feminization of "U" Hypothesis - females oriented to education withdraw from labour force

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* **Steps to increase FLPR**

① Equal opportunities for women by breaking Glass ceiling and tag of "pink-collared jobs"

② Bridging 'Gender pay gap'

③ Ensure Gender safe work places and

④ constitution of ICC (Internal complaints committe) under POSH Act, 2013

⑤ creche facilities at work places and prompt approval of maternity Benefit

⑥ Gender-sensitization - paternal leave and parenting to be encouraged.

As said by valentine chirol (former IMF director) if women are included in economic discourse of India, GDP of country would surge by 24-26%

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil Registration System (CRS) refer to Data collection, collation forum by registering Births and Deaths of the population in the country

* Need for an up to date and functional CRS in India

① Demographic Data with precision is ~~inclu~~ essential for 'evidence-based' policy making of India

② Birth & Death Rates are required for implementation of various Health related schemes

Indradanush – Child vaccination

ICDS – nutritional supplements to children

③ It would reduce 'Ghost Beneficiaries' of Govt schemes

④ Govt's expenditure can be 'planned' and assessed in accordance to data

⑤ CRS would further aid citizens to establish their Identity and age.

* Recent proposal to revamp CRS in India

① Digital Registration within 48 hours

② Issuance of Birth & Death certificates within time

③ Streamlining of functions, processes and organisation of CRS

④ Allocation of funds & personnel to CRS functioning

"Data is new oil of 21st CE".

Hence CRS system can be leveraged to maintain citizen data without infringing on their Right to privacy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India actively rallying for "Reformed Multilateralism" - also include to reform International monetary Fund (IMF) inorder to align with current economic realities

* REFORM OF IMF

① Membership Reforms along with change in voting structure

(a) weighed voting according to economic might of country

② SDR - as unit of currency must be democratised by allowing countries to maintain more no. of SDRs

③ countering western Hegemony of decision-making.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Funding Reforms – countries must be allowed to rise funding at their will

(5) constitution of Dispute Resolution mechanisms

(6) objective criteria must be spelt out to offer economic aid to countries suffering from BoP crisis

(7) Democratisation of organisation – by allowing Developing & underdeveloped countries say as well.

(8) Expansion of mandate - to negotiate beneficial Trade deals among the countries.

'New International Economic order' (NIEO) must be ushered in by Reformed IMF whereby both developed & developing countries would benefit.

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's relationship with west-Asian has unique historical, political and economic complimentalities

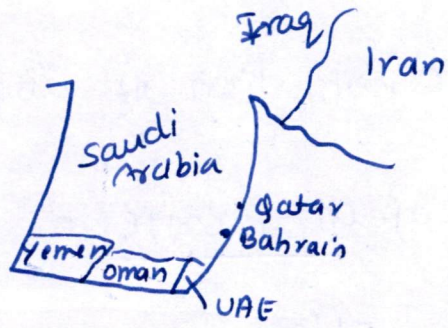

Fig:- west Asia

* Indian relation of Geo-politics with west Asia

① Trilateral Foreign policy - balancing

Iran | Israel | Saudi Arabia

② Strategic support and alliances in the region

I2U2 grouping - India, Israel, USA, UAE

③ Balancing Iran along Saudi Arabia

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* Geo-economic shift of India-west Asia Relationship

① CEPA - comprehensive Economic partnership Agreement with UAE

② India aiding west Asian Nations in diversification of their economies from Oil dependence

③ UAE remains 3rd largest Trade partner of India

④ Strategic Arms Import from Israel further based on economic calculations

Hence, by harping upon "Look west policy" based on 3 C's - culture, commerce & connectivity India can improve its relation with west Asia.

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Competition Commision of India (CCI) was established under Competition Act 2003 which had replaced Monopolies Restrictive Trade practices Act (MRTP).

* Role of CCI

① Ensure healthy competitions in market by preventing malpractices such as monopolies & cartelization

② Countering 'Dictation of prices' by Big players and allowing "Invisible hand" of market Demand & Supply to play their role

③ providing level-playing field to every entity including nascent startups.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Incentives for innovation of novel products and processes

(5) ensuring 'optimum utilization of resources' in market, hence fostering Advantages of 'Economies of scale'

(6) Encouraging specialized firms and competitive Advantage among different products

(7) maintaining supply chain of Factories

(8) Dispute Resolution between entities on several Issues.

All these ~~be~~ steps build trust among the stakeholders to perform effectively and innovate novel products.

Challenges of CCI

(1) Lack of Enforcement powers on certain orders of penalty and punishment

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② man power, Human Resource and Infrastructural challenges

③ Lack of constitutional Status to the Regulatory body

④ "In silos" approach of working without coordination with other departments like ministry of commerce & Industry

⑤ Allegation of companies that impede EODB (Ease of doing Business environment)

Way Forward

① Regular funding & enforcement mandate

② Human Resource Development & Training

③ objective criteria and Standards.

Healthy competition is a pre-requisite for Healthy business & profitable venture of both consumers and producers. Hence CCI must be strengthened to ensure the same.

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Paid News' refer to a phenomena where news, publications and reports are published on quid pro quo exchange of certain monetary benefits rather than reporting in a independent manner.

The phenomena is often seen looming large amidst election schedule

* Need to make 'paid News' an electoral offence in India

① It intervenes in Voter's Freedom of choice during elections by steering the public opinion

Eg cambridge Analytica case of USA

② Misinformation refers to deception of trust of people on media.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ It maligns the sacrosant process of "Free & Fair Elections" which is one of Basic Feature of constitution.

④ It increases the role of muscle and money power in elections

⑤ It generates polarised opinions among people by creating "vote banks"

Eg Paid news of 'communal riots' & Bulldozer politics polarizing votebanks.

⑥ Yellow Media – threatening the Independence of press

⑦ Paid News further spreads Negative tendencies of Religious violence, mob lynching, xenophobia, etc

⑧ It may lead to populist politics devoid of development discourse

Eg personality cult in politics.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way Forward

① Listing 'paid News' as electoral Offence under RPA, 1951 (Representation of people Act)

② Empowering ECI to look into allegations of paid News during elections

③ strengthening Press Council of India (PCI) to ensure Independent media

④ State Funding of Elections (Dinesh Goswami Committee on electoral Reform)

⑤ Impartial & Independent media houses not being adhered to certain political party

"whoever controls media controls mind"

Hence impartial Media is required to act as 4th organ of Democratic govt under freedom of expression of Art-21

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Doctrine of Essentiality - Essential Religious Practices [ERP] was a Judicial Interpretation tool that can trace its origin to Shirurmutt Case

Doctrine of Essentiality

① It is a practise adhered by Judiciary to ascertain whether certain Religious tradition is "essential" to particular religion or not

Eg In recent Hijab Controversy Case, SC held wearing Hijab doesnot constitute essential Religious practice.

② It is ascertained on basis of certain criteria - such as codification of practice

in religious text (such as Bible, Quran, Hindu epics, etc)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Eg In sabarimala case, prevention of women entry ~~into~~ was not seen as a ERP

③ It is a Judicial Innovation to ensure balance between preservation of traditions and progression of society

Eg Decadent religious practices such as Human Sacrifice are not ERP and hence pronounced Illegal

④ The Doctrine further aids in maintaining the 'Secular fabric' of the country by respecting all religions

⑤ It even aids Judiciary to maintain balance between Freedom of Religion (Art-25) and other Fundamental Rights

Eg man prayers on roads obstructing the Freedom of movement (A-21) were not ERP acc to SC.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Problems associated with the Doctrine

① Epistemological limitations - Judges are not well ~~wen~~ versed in Theological Scriptures and associated knowledge

② The Doctrine is of subjective nature and may be misinterpreted at times

Eg certain Hindu priests protest decision of SC in Sabarimala's Young Lawyers Association vs UOI case

Way Forward

- Constitute seperate committe for Religious interpration within Judicial framework to ensure wisdom of Theological expertise
- Spell out objective criteria of categorising a ERP

India being a land of "Sarva Dhamma Sambhav" must ensure this Doctrine of Essentiality to be interpreted in true letter & spirit

14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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"Right-Sizing" of the government is long-drawn demand which was again reiterated by recent report by EAC-PM

* Need to limit the size of government

① To reduce overlapping functions and procedural lapses

Eg HRD ministry & ministry of personnel

② To ensure the maxim of "MINIMUM GOVERNMENT MAXIMUM GOVERNANCE"

③ It increases efficiency of governance by curbing malpractices such as corruption & Red Tapism

④ Revenue Expenditure can be scaled down as salaries & pension may be reduced.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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⑤ limiting the size of government further enhances spirit and ease of coordination among departments.

Eg PM-Gatishakti aiming to coordinate different departments

⑥ In line with vision of "WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT" approach rather than "in silos" approach

⑦ It would also foster 'Public Trust' on government reducing apathy towards govt officials as "Babus"

* Drawbacks of limiting the size of govt

① It may Increase work Burden & load on limited government employees

② chance of centralization of powers within a single functionary

③ Lack of Specialization in functions due to limited number of officials

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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④ Decline in "Job creation" by government and fears of rising unemployment

⑤ Fear of privatisation & outsourcing of government functions to private players, compromising provision of 'PUBLIC GOODS'

* WAY FORWARD

Even 2nd ARC has recommend to "RIGHT-SIZE" the government. However, a balance must be maintained between oversizing & undersizing of govt.

① constitute ~~sp~~ seperate committe to recommend on streamlining the size of govt

② Digitalisation & Automation in routine tasks while retaining human officials in expertise required functions.

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently released rankings of world Universities had no Indian University among Top 20 ranks which depicts the grave Situation of Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) in India.

Institutions of Eminence Scheme (IoE)

① The scheme aimed to establish world-class centers of educational Institutions

② cumiculum standards of these IoEs to be in line with Internationally prescribed levels

③ provision of Research & Development centers and Training Institutions with IoE Campuses

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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* Reasons for failure in realising the intended objectives of IoE scheme

① Lack of proper Implementation due to

- fund constraints
- Struck clearances
- Infrastructural challenges

② Lack of political will in providing thrust for the scheme

Eg Recent Budget 2023-24 had no specific fund allocation to scheme

③ National Education Policy (NEP) being the topmost priority of govt led to neglect of other schemes such as IoE

④ Lack of private participation and Foreign Investment under this sector & scheme

⑤ procedural roadblocks combined with Bureaucratic Apathy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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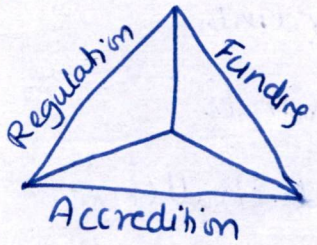
* **Way Forward**

① Revive the scheme with special fund allocation and renewed spirit

② Streamline



of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs)

③ establish coordination between recently approved National Research Foundation (NRF) under NEP to IoE

④ Foster Foreign collaboration and attract private Investment

⑤ Integrate ITIs (Industrial Training Institutes) with IoEs to ensure Job creation

⑥ Infrastructural capacity building providing world class facilities

To address the problem of Gross Enrollment Ratio in HEIs (27-28%), IoE have the potential to act as game-changer which must be leveraged.

16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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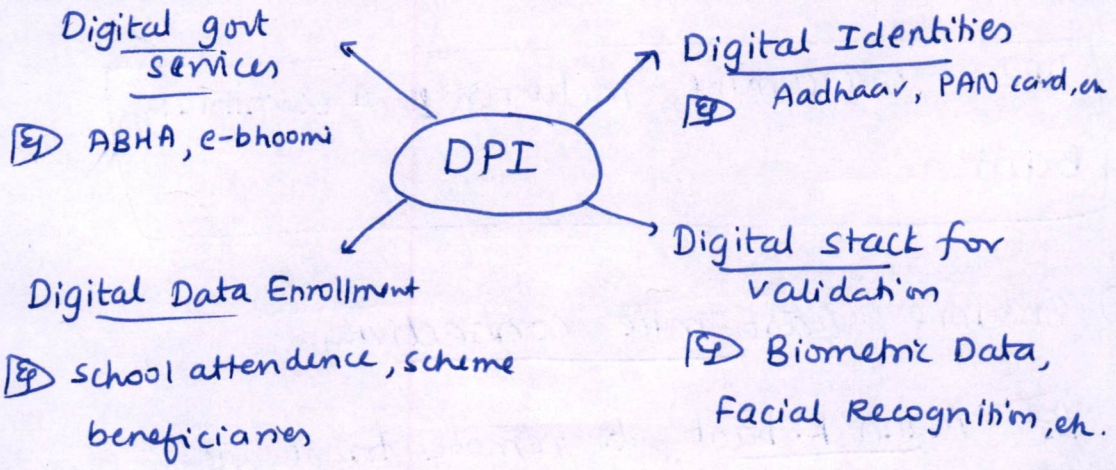
Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) refers to Indian stack comprising of various Digital & online applications and programmes of government



* DPI allowing Innovative & convinient public services

① Online Application for govt & official documents

Eg voter ID, PAN card, Driving license, etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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② prompt Grievance Redressal mechanism channel for govt services

Eg CP-GRAMS

③ online registration of Land Records

Eg e-bhoomi, SVAMITVA

④ Digital Health card & tele medicine

Eg Digital Ayushman Bharat Health card

* DPI - overcoming Inclusion & Accessibility Barriers

① Ensuring Last-mile connectivity

Eg mann ki baat to remote tribal areas

② Rural Area penetration & connectivity

Eg Farmers using e-KCC (Kisan credit cards)
e-crop booking

③ Education in Remote & Inaccessible terrain

Eg DISHA app in mobile

④ Tribal e-market federation Eg TRIFED digital market

* DPI - increase in Transparency and Accountability of Real time Data

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① curbing Duplication of beneficiaries and leakages Eg Biometric authentication of PDS

② Online filing of govt application reduced corruption & Bribes Eg Faceless assessment of Taxes

③ online filing of RTI on portal

④ Real-time tracking of govt projects
Eg PRAGATHI Portal.

BOTTLENECKS

- Digital Divide Eg WB Report - 1.063 mn in India still offline
- Rural connectivity - Eg NOFN - National optical fiber network still not penetrated in rural areas
- Digital literacy
  Eg farmers still unable to get access to digital data of soil health
- Access to Digital Device Eg Covid Education loss due to lack of digital device

Harping upon scheme of DIGITAL INDIA would redress all the grievances and usher in 'New era of Digital dynamism' in India

17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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'Right to Health for all' remains an inferred and composite right guaranteed to citizens under Article-21 of the constitution.

However, the right remains unfulfilled due to myriad reasons.

a) Social gaps

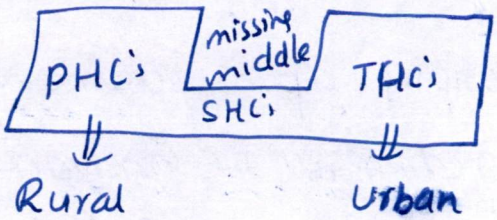
① Issue of Accessibility & Affordability of healthcare

Eg Lack of hospitals in Tribal Areas

② Low Doctor to population ratio

Eg below WHO prescribed standard of 1:1000

③ Skewed distribution of Hospitals in various regions



b) Financial Gaps

① Health expenditure of GDP remains stagnant around 2% since decade

② Huge out of pocket expenditure (OOPE)

③ Expensive Tertiary Health care in Urban areas

④ Lack of Insurance penetration further worsening financial problems

c) Infrastructural gaps

① Lack of Hospital penetration in remote areas due to lack of PPP Public Private partnership

② prevalence of "Quacks" due to lack of proper Infrastructural facilities

③ Lack of R&D facilities & expenditure on Health domain

④ Lack of adequate medical colleges through out the country

These gaps can be bridged by adequate steps-

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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* Ensuring "Right to Health for all"

① Regulating "Brain Drain" of Doctors

Eg VAJRA scheme

② Insurance penetration among people

Eg Ayushman Bharat Insurance

③ Digital Health care & Tele medicine to deal with Accessibility issues

Eg e-health card

④ Increase expenditure on Health as part of GDP under National Health policy (NHP) to 5%.

⑤ Rope in PPP contracts for Hospital Infrastructure creation

'Health' being one of crucial 'BASIC NEED' must be ensured to all to validate "capabilities Approach" of Amartya sen.

18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Third Gender refer to other gender category apart from binary of male & Female and include identities such as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, etc [LGBTQ+]

* Legislative & Judicial Nudge to Third Gender

① Transgender's protection Act - providing Safeguards against discrimination and certificate of identity

② Navtej Singh Johar vs UOI 2014 - decriminalising of sec-377

③ NALSA Judgement - recognising the 'Third Gender' category

④ Reservations provided to Transgenders by certain states such as Kerala, etc in line with Ramsingh vs UOI (2015) Judgement.

* problems faced by Transgenders

① Exploitation and marginalisation of the Transgenders

Eg sexual violence

② Discrimination in various walks of public life

Eg Recent rejection of Transgender pilot case

③ Non-Implementation of Reservation directive of SC to Transgenders

Eg No Reservation at all-India level to Transgenders

④ Emotional & psychological alienation coupled with social ostracisation

⑤ Conservative outlook, biases and prejudices among people

⑥ Under-representation in political field Eg No Transgender minister at LS till now

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* **Way Forward** :-

① Behavioural Nudging through IEC campaigns
Eg Pride marches, etc

② Reservation at All-India level (contemporary data) Eg Ramsingh vs UOI, 2015

③ Employment opportunities along with skill-development

④ Amendment of Transgender protection Act –
Eg certification by DM remains subjective & discriminatory

Being a progressive & liberal Nation, India must rally at forefront to ensure these Transgender Rights by adhering to dictum of "Right to Equality" for all (A-14) & Right to life & personal dignity (A-21))

19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Shanghai cooperation organisation (SCO) is a grouping of countries such as Russia, China, Uzbekisthan, Tajikistan, Kharakhstan, Kyrgysthan, India, Pakistan. (with recent entry of Iran)

* Factors impeding effective functioning of SCO :-

① Lack of Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and Economic cooperation

② "Mission Creep" strategy by China - to expand its influence dominating the grouping

③ Instability among CARs (Central Asian Republics)

④ Connectivity Hurdles to central Asia

⑤ Lack of Implementation of charter & objectives

* Strained ties with china & Pakistan effecting SCO functioning :-

① Menace of Terrorism sponsored by Pak

Eg EAM S. Jaishankar during SCO meet quoted "victims of Terrorism and perpetrators of Terrorism cannot sit together & talk"

② Indian apprehensions with china's Debt Trap Diplomacy Eg BRI Initiative in Central Asia

③ growing china – Russia Comradrie

Eg Recently their partnership is declared as "without any forbidden areas"

④ I2 strategy by china & Pak thwarting cooperation with India.

Infiltration Insurgency

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* WAY FORWARD

① PM Modi has recently announced SECURE partnership among SCO countries
- for economic cooperation
- Digital Technology Eg BHASHINI App of India was offered to SCO meeting Translations

② Framing FTA & other Treaties of economic complementarities
Eg Diversification of oil Economy by CARI

③ SCO-RATS - must be strengthened to tackle Anti-Terrorism operations

④ Regular meetings & expanded membership (Iran) in line with India's vision of "REFORMED MULTILATERALISM"

If leveraged well, SCO would act as crucial aspect in India's "STRATEGIC BALANCING" of East & west

20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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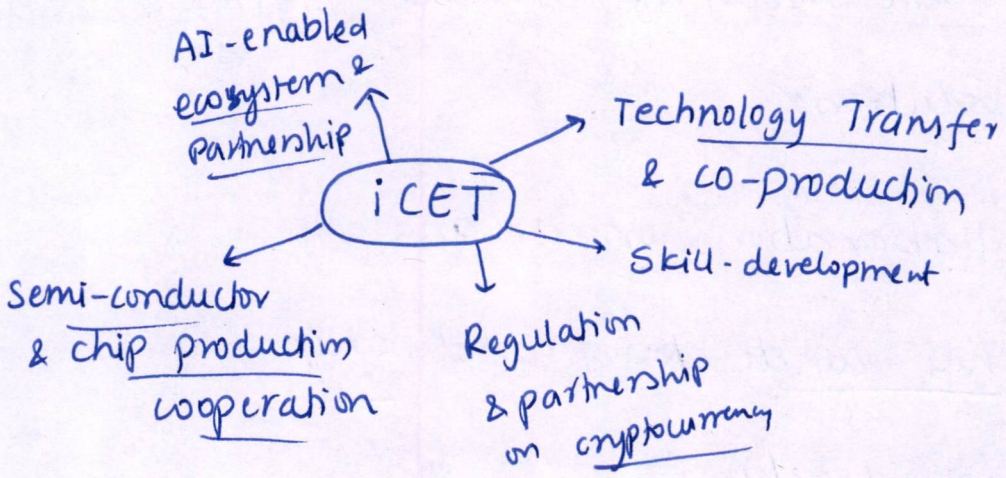
India & USA which have transformed from 'estranged democracies' to 'Natural partners' had recently concluded iCET (initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology) in modi State visit to USA

* Initiative on Critical & Emerging Technology



① It includes schemes for technological sharing & co-production

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखन चाहिए
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(2) Elements of Industrial Revolution 4.0 such as AI, Robotics, Deep learning, etc are included under ICET to foster cooperation

(3) Supply chain Resilence and ~~ted~~ Research collaboration was also envisaged under the scheme

(4) Human Resource skilling & exchange to suit needs of current Digital Revolution

(5) collaboration on arena of semi-conductors and chip manufacturing

[4] USA chips Act – insights to Indian manufacturers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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* Way Forward

However true realisation of initiative must be focussed by

a) fostering collaboration between USA & domestic technological gains

Eg Micron of USA & Infosys of India

b) Materializations of MoU's and shared funding

c) leveraging complementarities

Eg Software Human Resource of India (IT workforce)

Research Data & Technical expertise of USA.

If implemented well, ICET would prove revolutionary in transformed world: Natural Democracies into Natural Technological Supergiants by balancing China.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK